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⑲ Composition and process for coating metals.

⑳ There is disclosed a non-chromium conversion coating for metal surfaces such as aluminium, steel, galvanized steel and zinc-aluminium steel comprising an aqueous solution of an anionic acrylamide:acrylic acid copolymer, a water soluble inorganic silicate and an organofunctional silane.

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The present invention relates to a coating for metals which improves the corrosion resistance and adhesion properties of the metal's surface. Specifically, the present invention relates to a single non-chromium treatment that is equally effective on many different metal surfaces. Such metals include aluminum, steel, zinc coated steel and zinc-aluminum coated steel.

5 The purposes of conversion coatings on metal surfaces are to provide corrosion resistance and improve the adhesion of coatings. The conversion coating improves the adhesion of coating layers such as paints, inks, lacquers and plastics.

Traditionally, chromates have been utilized as conversion coating compounds. Chromates are known to exhibit acceptable performance on different types of metals or alloys, such as aluminum, steel, galvanized 10 steel and zinc-aluminum coated steel. Chromate conversion coatings are typically administered by contacting the metal surface with an aqueous solution containing hexavalent or trivalent chromium ions, phosphate ions or fluoride ions. Serious concerns have been raised, however, regarding the pollution effects of the chromate or phosphate discharged into rivers or waterways by such processes. Due to the high solubility and the strongly oxidizing character of hexavalent chromium ions, conventional chromate conversion coating 15 processes require extensive waste treatment procedures to control their discharge.

While many acceptable chromium-free conversion coatings have been developed, their utility is often limited to only one type of metal substrate. Many industrial operations, however, involve the sequential processing of different types of metals. Unless the undesirable chromium compounds are used, the industrial metal processor is forced to change the conversion coating bath for each different type of metal.

20 This results in unacceptable downtime and higher processing costs.

It is desirable, therefore, to have a conversion coating compound which is equally effective on more than one type of metal. This is achieved by the composition of the present invention.

The present inventors have discovered a metal conversion coating which enhances the corrosion resistance and the adhesion properties of the surface of the metal. It provides excellent paint adhesion and 25 corrosion resistance. The coating of the present invention is formed from an aqueous solution containing an anionic acrylamide:acrylic acid copolymer, water soluble inorganic silicate and an organofunctional silane.

It was discovered by the present inventors that a composition comprising anionic acrylamide:acrylic acid copolymers, water soluble inorganic silicates and organofunctional silanes provides a non-chrome pre-treatment for various metallic surfaces.

30 The unique characteristics of the conversion coating composition of the present invention is that it forms an effective coating on the surfaces of metals such as aluminum, steel, zinc coated steel (galvanized) and zinc-aluminum coated steel (Galvalume®).

The anionic copolymer of the present invention contains monomeric repeat units of acrylic acid and acrylamide. The copolymer has an acrylate/acrylamide molar ratio of from about 1/5 to 10/1 and a weight 35 average molecular weight of from about 200 to 500,000. Preferably, the copolymer will have a molar ratio from about

1:1 to 9:1 and a number average molecular weight of from about 20,000 to 350,000.

The inorganic silicates are derived from either ortho- or condensed silicates. Water soluble salts of the following inorganic anions, in particular the sodium, potassium and ammonium salts thereof, may be used 40 in the practice of this invention. Such compounds are:

Metasilicate - SiO_3^{2-}

Orthosilicate - SiO_4^{4-}

Disilicate - $\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5^{2-}$

Mixed Silicates - $\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot x\text{SiO}_2$ (where $x = 1-5$)

45 Aluminosilicates - $\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot x\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot y\text{SiO}_2$

(where $x + y = 3-5$)

The preferred inorganic silicates are alkaline metasilicates where the ratio of SiO_2 to Na_2O is from about 2 to 1 to about 1 to 1.

Such organofunctional silanes are hydrolyzed and are prepared from the respective alkoxy silanes where 50 one or more alkoxide groups are converted to a silanol (Si-OH, or Si-O⁻) function through acid or base hydrolysis. These may be prepared from a wide variety of organofunctional alkoxy silanes. The techniques are familiar to those practiced in the art and are readily available in the literature. See, for example, E.P. Pluddemann, "Silane Coupling Agents", 2nd. ed., Plenum Press, 1991, chapter 2, herein incorporated by reference.

55 The organofunctional silanes which are required in this invention are aminosilanes. The preferable aminosilane is a hydrolyzed aminopropyltrimethoxysilane. This compound is commercially available as an approximately 20% active aqueous solution from Huls America designated as Hydrosil 2627.

The three ingredients of the present invention are prepared in an aqueous solution. In an aqueous solution, the polyacrylamide copolymer is present from about 0.008% to about 0.2%, the inorganic silicate from about 0.005% to about 0.12% (expressed on a basis of SiO₂ weight), and the hydrolyzed organofunctional silane from about 0.01% to about 0.25%.

5 An aqueous concentrate may conveniently be prepared which upon dilution to about 1% to 10% gives aqueous solutions with the appropriate component concentrations. Such a concentrate is from about 0.8% to about 2% of the acrylamide: acrylic acid copolymer, 0.5% to about 1.2% of the inorganic silicate (expressed on a basis of SiO₂ weight), and about 1.0% to about 2.5% of the hydrolyzed organofunctional silane.

10 For roll-coating methods of application, the solution may be formulated so that it contains approximately from 0.01 to 0.02 molar silicate. In applications where the solution is in contact with the substrate for a longer time, more dilute concentrations are preferred, i.e., 0.001 to 0.01 molar silicate. Of course, the other components in the pre-treatment composition are present in amounts corresponding to the solution percentages previously disclosed.

15 The present conversion coating solution is typically applied at room temperature. The workable pH for application is from about 5 to 13, preferably about pH 8-11. The active concentration of the active agents in the solution can range from about 0.02% to about 2%. Preferably, the concentration is about 0.05% to 0.75%.

20 The treatment solution may be applied to the metal surface to be treated by any conventional means such as spraying, applying by dip squeegee, flow coating, roll coating and the like. Roll coating is generally preferred. The treatment solution of the present invention is preferably dried in place although rinsing may be employed if desired.

EXAMPLES

25 The present invention will now be further described with reference to a number of specific examples which are to be regarded solely as illustrative and not as restricting the scope of the present invention.

Sample 1 was prepared as follows. An aqueous concentrate was made in deionized water by blending 1.25% of an acrylic acid/acrylamide copolymer (7/3 molar ratio; weight average molecular weight of 30 200,000; available from American Cyanamid as Cyanamer A-370), 1.6% of sodium metasilicate and 10% of Hydrosil 2627.

Sample 2 was prepared identical to Sample 1, only the silane component was omitted.

In order to test the efficacy of the present invention the following conventional pre-treatment products were prepared. Comparative Example A consisted of an aqueous solution containing .0125 Mol/l sodium silicate, 0.125% cationic polymer and 1% Hydrosil 2627. Comparative Example B consisted of a 15% solution of a commercial dried-in-place chromic acid based pretreatment. Comparative Example C consisted of 0.25 g/l of copolymer 2 of U.S. 5,158,662 with 1.2 g/l of dihydrohexafluorotitanic acid.

Example 1

40 The following test procedure was followed. Hot dipped galvanized steel panels were obtained from ACT Corp. They were spray cleaned with a hot alkaline surfactant solution in water, rinsed, passed through squeegee rolls to remove most of the water, and then spin-coated by flooding the panel surface with the solutions below. The wet panels were spun for 10 sec. after the solution was applied. The panels were dried 45 in place on the spinner with a stream of hot air.

The panels were painted with an epoxy primer and then top-coated with a siliconized polyester.

The adhesion and corrosion performance of the treated and painted galvanized steel were evaluated using a Wedge Bend test and a 500 hour Neutral Salt Spray test, respectively. In the Wedge Bend test, a tapered 180 degree bend in the metal is formed by first turning it to a radius of about 0.5 cm and then 50 flattening the metal to a near zero radius. The stressed surface is then subjected to a tape pull, and the amount of paint loss (in mm) is recorded. 0 mm is perfect. Neutral Salt Spray tests were carried out in accordance with ASTM B-117, with the scribe and rating methods following ASTM D-1654 Test Method B, Procedure A 7.2. The ratings are from 0 to 10 (10 = perfect).

Table I shows the efficacy of the inventive conversion coating on galvanized steel.

TABLE I

Solution	Wedge Bend Loss (mm)	240 hr. Condensing Humidity Avg. Rating	500 hr. Neutral Salt Spray Average Scribe Rating
10% Sample 1	18	10.0	6.5
Comparative Example A	15	2.0	7.5
Comparative Example B	23	8.0	9.5

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Example 2

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Testing was then performed on aluminum (3003 alloy). Test conditions and procedures were similar to the previous example except as follows: a single coat polyester paint was used and acetic acid salt spray testing (ASTM B-287) was used in place of the neutral salt spray. Results are shown in Table II.

TABLE II

Solution	Wedge Bend Loss (mm)	240 hr. Condensing Humidity Avg. Rating	500 hr. Acetic Acid Salt Spray Average Scribe Rating
10% Sample 1	0	10.0	8.5
Comparative Example A	0	2.5	5.5
Comparative Example B	0	9.0	8.8

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Example 3

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The procedure of Example 2 was followed, only the solutions made from Sample 1 were diluted and spray applied at ambient temperature, for 10 seconds, and then dried. An additional performance test was to impact the aluminum on the reverse side of the test surface with 38 in-lb momentum, boil the test sample in deionized water for 20 minutes, and then subject the deformed area to a tape pull. Results were as follows:

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TABLE III

Solution	Wedge Bend Loss (mm)	Reverse Impact Boiling Water %Paint Loss	240 Hour Condensing Humidity Avg. Rating	500 hr. Acetic Acid Salt Spray Avg. Scribe Rating
1% Sample 1	12	70	7.0	7.5
2% Sample 1	15	15	7.5	7.3
4% Sample 1	15	15	2.0	5.3
Comparative Example C	27	100	6.0	6.0

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Example 4

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The procedure of Example 2 was followed, only the solutions made from Sample 2 were diluted and varying amounts of organofunctional silane were added. Three different polyester paint systems were tested. The acetic acid salt spray data indicated a minimum of about 0.06% silane was preferred. Results were as follows:

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TABLE IV

5	Solution	Organofunctional Silane (% active)	500 hr Acetic Acid Salt Spray Avg. Ratings					
			Paint A		Paint B		Paint C	
			Scribe	Field	Scribe	Field	Scribe	Field
10	7.5% Sample 2	0.03	7.5	5	8	5	7	8
	7.5% Sample 2	0.06	9	9	9	8	8	9
	7.5% Sample 2	0.09	9	9.5	9	9	8	8.5
	7.5% Sample 2	0.12	9	10	9	8	8	9
	7.5% Sample 2	0.15	8.5	10	9	8	9	9.5
15	Comparative Example A		9	10	9	10	9	10

Example 5

20 The efficacy of the inventive conversion coating is now exhibited on Galvalume. Test conditions and procedures were identical to those described for the tests done on galvanized steel (Table I).

TABLE V

25	Solution	Wedge Bend Loss (mm)	240 hr. Condensing Humidity Avg. Rating	500 hr. Neutral Salt Spray	
				Scribe Rating	Field Rating
30	10% Sample 1	33	9.0	10	9
	Comparative Example A	31	7.0	10	6
	Comparative Example B	30	7.0	10	8

Claims

35 1. An aqueous solution for coating a metal surface comprising an anionic acrylamide: acrylic acid copolymer a water soluble inorganic silicate and an organofunctional silane.

40 2. An aqueous solution as claimed in claim 1, wherein the anionic acrylamide: acrylic acid copolymer has a weight average molecular weight of from about 200 to 500,000.

45 3. An aqueous solution as claimed in claim 1 or 2, consisting of acrylic acid and acrylamide monomers wherein the molar ratio of acrylic acid:acrylamide is from about 1:5 to 10:1.

50 4. An aqueous solution as claimed in any of the preceding claims, wherein the inorganic water soluble silicate is selected from the group consisting of metasilicate, orthosilicate, disilicate, mixed silicate, and aluminosilicate.

55 5. An aqueous solution as claimed in claim 4, wherein the metasilicate comprises SiO_2 and Na_2O .

6. An aqueous solution as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the organofunctional silane is hydrolyzed aminopropyltrimethoxysilane.

55 7. An aqueous solution as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, containing approximately .008% to 0.2% anionic acrylamide:acrylic acid copolymer, approximately .005% to 0.12% inorganic water soluble silicate (expressed as SiO_2) and approximately .01% to 0.25% organofunctional silane.

8. An aqueous solution as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 6, in the form of an aqueous concentrate containing from about 0.8% to 2% anionic acrylamide acrylic acid copolymer, from about 0.5% to 1.2% inorganic water soluble silicate and from about 1.0% to 2.5% organofunctional silane.
- 5 9. A method of coating a metal surface which comprises contacting the metal surface with an aqueous solution as claimed in any one of the preceding claims.
10. A method as claimed in claim 9, wherein the metal is selected from the group consisting of aluminium, steel, galvanized steel and zinc-aluminium coated steel.
- 10 11. A method as claimed in claim 9 or 10, wherein the aqueous solution is applied to the metal surface by spraying, dip-squeegee, flow-coating or roll-coating.

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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl. 6)
X	DERWENT ACCESSION No. 94-148 097, Questel Telesystems (WPIL), DERWENT PUBLICATIONS LTD., London; & JP-A-06 093 209 (SANYO CHEM. IND. LTD.) * Abstract * --	1, 4-11	C 09 D 133/26 B 05 D 7/14
A	<u>US - A - 4 001 154</u> (SCHMIDT) * Claims; examples * ----	1	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	
VIENNA	26-01-1995	PAMMINGER	
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS		I : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons ----- & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document			